

# MEXICO ASKS WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS

**Carranza Sends a Note to Washington, Declaring That the Forces Should Depart Until Proper Formal Compact Can Be Entered Into**

## CROSSED BORDER WITHOUT PERMISSION

**Points Out That the Previous Notes Stated Emphatically That Permission Would Be Granted Only on Repetition of Such a Raid as at Columbus**

Mexico City, April 13.—The Mexican government has sent to its ambassador at Washington, to be delivered to Secretary Lansing to-day, a note asking that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexico territory and that the pursuit of Villa be left to the Mexican constitutional army. In its note the de facto government contends that as American troops crossed into Mexico without permission they should be withdrawn until a proper formal compact can be entered into.

It is insistently asserted that the previous notes of the Mexican government especially emphasized the fact that permission for reciprocal crossing of the frontier would be granted only in the event of a repetition of a raid similar to that made by Villa at Columbus, New Mexico.

The note was sent to Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza representative in Washington with instructions for delivery "so ending the negotiations for reciprocal passing of troops and asking for dis-occupation of territory occupied by American troops in view of Villa's party having been destroyed."

Throughout the note emphasis is laid on the fact that the American expedition was undertaken under a misunderstanding. Although acting in good faith the declaration is made, the United States interpreted the first note of the de facto government as effecting a definite agreement between the two nations; but the intention of the de facto government was that no expedition should be sent into Mexico until the terms and the conditions relative to the agreement were defined.

## TROOPS WILL CONTINUE THE PURSUIT

**Officials at Washington Declared, Pending the Negotiation with Carranza, Concerning His Latest Objection.**

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The Mexican note raises a new issue, the outcome of which the officials are reluctant to predict, but it was declared in official quarters, however, that the American troops will not be withdrawn at this time at least and that while the question is being discussed with Carranza the pursuit of the Villa bandits will be rushed with renewed vigor.

State department officials took the view that Carranza's note was not a demand for the immediate withdrawal of the forces, but an intimation to begin negotiations to limit their stay. Officials generally declined to discuss the Mexican situation in view of the fact that the note had not been officially delivered at the state department up to noon. Arredondo was expected to confer with Secretary Lansing later to-day.

## AMERICANS HAD AN ENCOUNTER NEAR PARRAL

**Commander Gutierrez Infers That It Was with Carranza Garrison or with Residents of the Town—He Minimized It.**

San Antonio, Tex., April 13.—The American forces have had an encounter with either Mexican military forces or the civilian population of Parral. No details are available. The report came to Funston from Consul Fletcher. It stated that Major Gutierrez, commander at Parral, said there was a clash, which he termed unimportant, between American forces and the troops of the garrison or residents of Parral.

The Americans entered the town with the intention of marching through, en route southward. An exchange of shots followed. The inference is that the troops continued marching through the town. Gutierrez minimized the affair, saying that the Americans appeared suddenly, unheralded, and that the Mexicans were alarmed.

## MEXICAN TOWN SACKED.

**Sierra Mojada Reduced to Ashes—American Property Lost.**

El Paso, Texas, April 13.—A band of Villa followers numbering several hundred and possibly a thousand, have sacked Sierra Mojada, five miles across the Colorado line and 50 miles east of

Jimenez, destroying many thousands of dollars' worth of American property and looting the town of everything of value.

This news, which may prove to be of the highest importance, as it is believed here possibly Villa himself was among the raiders, was received here yesterday by the representative of one of the largest American mining concerns in Mexico and is accepted by him as authentic.

The bandits made their attack on the town on April 5. They came from Escalante, a junction point on the Mexican National railroad, 60 miles southeast of Jimenez and about an equal distance southwest of Sierra Mojada, which has its connection by the Mexican Northern railroad. On their way to Sierra Mojada they sacked the small town of Corralito.

The belief that Villa himself may be directing the operations of the bandits is supported by a report received yesterday from Ojinaga stating that Colonel Rojas, the commander there, had information that Villa had doubled in his tracks and was 200 miles west of that town. Ojinaga, is directly across the border from Presidio, Texas, and about 150 miles north of Sierra Mojada.

## AN ALLEGED CONFESION AS PLOTTER

**One of Four Men Arrested in New York Last Night Is Said to Have Admitted.**

**He Acted as Agent of Von Papen.**

New York, April 13.—Four men were arrested last night by agents of the department of justice, charged with having manufactured "fire bombs," which were placed in sugar bags on the steamship Kirk Oswald of the Fabre line on or about May 2, last.

According to the officers who made the arrests, one of the four confessed that he was the agent of Capt. Franz Von Papen, former military attaché at the German embassy. He is said to have asserted that Von Papen sent him to the plant of the Agricultural Chemical company in Hoboken, where Kliest was employed, to "find fault with the shipments of lubricating oil which were being sent to Germany by way of Holland as fertilizer."

Acting Captain Tunney of the "bomb squad" declared 200 bombs were found in the office of the Agricultural Chemical company and confiscated.

Evidence in the possession of the police, according to Captain Tunney, tends to show that similar bombs were shipped to all parts of the United States. Many of them were transported, he said, in suit cases as ordinary baggage.

When the steamship Kirk Oswald returned here July 10, 1915, from Maracaibo, it was disclosed that four fire bombs had been found in her cargo of sugar and that bombs found aboard the Bunkale, the Devon City, the Lord Erne and the Cressington Court, which had loaded at this port for destinations in France, had been of a similar nature.

Three of the suspects are employees of German steamship lines. They are accused of having been involved with others not yet in custody in fomenting a plot, widespread in its ramifications for the destruction of merchantmen.

The men under arrest are:

Ernest Becker, 32 years old, born in Germany, electrician on the steamer Kaiser Friedrich De Grosse, said by the police to have confessed to manufacturing hundreds of bombs.

Captain Charles Von Kliest, 67 years old, born in Germany, superintendent of the New Jersey Agriculture and Chemical company of Hoboken, N. J., who has confessed, it is asserted, that fire bombs were loaded in his company's place of business.

Captain Otto Wolpert, 44 years old, superintendent of the Atlas Line piers of the Hamburg-American line, who is accused of having received the completed bombs.

Captain Enoo Bode, 49 years old, superintendent of the Hamburg-American line piers in Hoboken, who, the police say, has admitted acting as the agent of Captain Franz Von Papen, former military attaché at the German embassy, in visits to the plant of the New Jersey Agriculture and Chemical company, and charged with assisting in the distribution of the bombs.

**SHOT AND ROBBED BY TWO MEN NEAR SHARON**

**Floyd Smith Was Struck in One Leg and Lost His Pocketbook and Watch**

**—Officers Are Sent Out to Investigate.**

South Royalton, April 13.—Floyd Smith, who lives at the home of John Rhodes, about three miles from Sharon, was shot in one leg and robbed of his pocketbook and watch last night by two men. The wounded man managed to get home and Deputy Sheriff F. O. Billings was notified.

Smith had been spending the evening at the home of George Short, about a quarter of a mile from his home, and was returning about 9:15 o'clock, when according to his story, he met two men. One of the men shot him in the leg and then the couple, taking his pocketbook and watch, ran away, leaving him by the roadside.

Officers in nearby towns were notified and a posse was organized. Smith is about 18 years old and attends the high school. His wound is not considered serious.

**Indicted on Serious Charge.**

Burlington, April 13.—Sherman P. Wade of Milton was indicted by the grand jury yesterday afternoon on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

# FRENCH AVERT NIGHT ATTACK ON HILL 304

**Official Communication at Paris Says the Germans Made Preparations for an Infantry Charge but Were Prevented by French Guns**

## NIGHT WAS PASSED WITHOUT ACTIVITY

**It Is Evident That the Germans Are Making Preparations for Another Gigantic Onslaught Against the Defense of Verdun**

Paris, April 13.—Another lull has fallen on the Verdun battlefield, as the Germans have been obliged to pause in order to fill up the gaps in their ranks, to replace damaged guns and to bring up munitions preparatory to further onslaughts.

It is believed the French command is not likely to modify its methods. General Petin is said to be quite satisfied as long as the Germans go on losing three times as many men as the French for unimportant results, as he knows he has ample reserves to press a counter-attack on a large scale when an opportune time comes, and stocks of ammunition which are practically inexhaustible.

Since the first month of the war, the output of three-inch shells in France has increased 33½ times and of larger shells 44 times. Twenty-three times as many 75-millimetre guns are being made now as in August, 1914, and the manufacture of heavy guns has increased at the same ratio.

Paris, April 13.—Calm prevailed in the whole region of Verdun last night, this morning's official communication says. Preparation was made by the Germans for an attack on Hill No. 304, but the attack was prevented by the French from being carried into effect. No other important developments are reported at the front.

## AUSTRIANS SUNK RUSSIAN SHIP IN MEDITERRANEAN

**Sailing Vessel Imperator Destroyed and Only Part of Her Crew Have Been Reported Saved—Some of Them Were Wounded.**

Barcelona, via Paris, April 13.—The Russian sailing vessel Imperator has been torpedoed by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean. Nine of the crew, some of them wounded, have been landed by a Dutch steamship.

The Imperator sailed from Gulfport, Mississippi, on February 23 for Maracaibo.

## CANADIANS INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES ON GERMANS

**Domestic Troops Given High Praise by British War Office for Gallant Fighting Near St. Eloi.**

London, April 13.—The British war office issued the following communication last night:

"Last night we made a small successful raid on enemy trenches near Richebourg l'Avoue. About ten Germans were killed. The enemy last evening made three successive attacks west of the Pilkem-Ypres road. He first gained a footing in our trenches, but was quickly driven out. Our attacks were repulsed, the Germans leaving about 25 dead in front of our trenches and three prisoners in our hands. We bombarded enemy trenches in this area to-day.

"There was considerable artillery activity to-day northwest of Wytschaete and some shelling about Souchez, Carency and Calonne. Behind St. Eloi there has been heavy hostile shelling, but little shelling on the front lines and craters. It has now been established that the gallant fighting of the Canadians in this neighborhood inflicted heavy losses on the enemy during the last week."

**BILL SIGNED AT MILFORD, N. H.**

**And Back Strike Pay Was Received from Headquarters.**

Milford, N. H., April 13.—Following the settlement of the quarriesmen's strike the granite cutters and the manufacturers got together last evening and signed a new agreement that will expire in May, 1920. The men receive a substantial increase in wages, about 300 cutters, polishers and blacksmiths being affected.

The agreement will have to be approved by the national association and the Granite Cutters' International association before it will be in force.

The committee that effected the settlement include Samuel A. Lovejoy, John T. Murphy, Anthony J. Rossi, John Roman and Arthur Caron for the manufacturers and Henry Sells, John Rizzi, John Spano, Thomas O'Neil and James Philbrick for the granite cutters.

The back strike pay, which was held up by the international association, arrived yesterday and the men were paid off.

## GODDARD'S HONORS FOR '16 GRADUATION

Harold Clark of East Montpelier Won the First Honor, Elsie Welch of East Corinth the Second, Mildred Kent of Salisbury the Third.

Honors awarded to students in the senior class at Goddard seminary who have maintained the highest averages in their studies during the four years' course at the school were announced in chapel this forenoon, along with the program for Goddard's 47th commencement. First honor was won by Harold Clark of East Montpelier, who is to give the class day oration. The second honor went to Miss Elsie Welch of East Corinth, who will deliver the valedictory at the commencement exercises and the third honor was awarded Miss Mildred Kent of Salisbury, who is designated as the student who shall deliver the salutatory to the graduating class.

Commercial department awards were also made, as follows: First honor, Miss Sylvia Rizzi of Barre; second, Miss Sylvia Rizzi of Barre; third, Miss Elsie Welch of Barre; fourth, Miss Edna Murphy of Granville; fifth, Miss Edna Murphy of Granville; sixth, Miss Edna Murphy of Granville; seventh, Miss Edna Murphy of Granville; eighth, Miss Edna Murphy of Granville; ninth, Miss Edna Murphy of Granville; tenth, Miss Edna Murphy of Granville.

Commencement at Goddard this year is to be two weeks later than usual on account of the suspension of sessions in January. The baccalaureate sermon is to be delivered in the Universalist church, according to custom, on the morning of Sunday, June 18. On the evening of Tuesday, June 20, the commercial class will have its graduating exercises, the program to be as given in the foregoing.

On the morning of June 22 the alumni exercises will be held in the chapel, followed by the alumni dinner and business meeting. At 3 o'clock the class day exercises will be held on the campus.

This year class day is to occur on Thursday, June 23. The following program has been arranged: Address of welcome, Kenneth Tilton of Warren; oration, Harold Clark of East Montpelier; poem, Miss Evelyn Eaton of Rochester; address to seniors, Miss Violet Brigham of Richmond, Hubbard; address to graduates, Miss Violet Brigham of Richmond, Hubbard; address to undergraduates, Raymond Gilman of Marshfield; presentation, Ralph Meigs of Marshfield and Alton Rock of Websterville.

Speakers for the prize speaking event, which is to be held on the evening of Thursday, June 22, have been chosen as follows: Seniors, Miss Elizabeth Hoar of Barre, Miss Edith Virtue of Concord, James Phelps of Marshfield and Kenneth Tilton of Warren; juniors, Miss Evelyn Eaton of Rochester, Miss June Martin of Plainfield, Harold Bancroft of Barre and Earl Winter of Barre. The students' concert is to be held on the evening of Wednesday, June 21.

Commencement day exercises, in the course of which the 1916 class is to receive its diplomas, have been arranged in the following order: Salutatory, Miss Mildred Kent of Salisbury; prophecies, Miss Norma Beals of Turner, Me., and Miss Mammie Hubbard of Hancock; essay, Miss Vivian Canfield of Woodstock; orations, Adolph Lantz of Websterville, George McGray of Rochester, William Quinn of Rochester, Mass., George Shepard of Brighton, Mass., and Ralph Winter of Barre; valedictory, Miss Elsie Welch of East Corinth.

## SAYS LEIGHTON SHOT TWICE AT GIBSON

**Trial of Newell Leighton in the Sharon Homicide Was Started in Windsor County Court Yesterday Afternoon.**

Woodstock, April 13.—The trial of Newell Leighton, 19-year-old son of Charles Leighton, who was indicted jointly with his father and older brother, Walter, for the murder of Albert Gibson, in Sharon, Feb. 24, was begun here yesterday afternoon, at a special session of Windsor county court.

The case is being heard before Judge L. P. Slack of St. Johnsbury, as Judge Miles, who on last Friday sentenced Charles Leighton to not more than 20 years or less than 17 years in the state prison, was obliged to go elsewhere.

Most of the afternoon was taken up in securing the jury, as follows: Charles P. Chase, Ludlow; Ernest C. Walker, Springfield; Osman F. Godfrey, East Bethel; Frank A. Vaughan, West Windsor; Charles A. Adams, Bridgewater; Corners; Edgar D. Morgan, Hartford; Hazen J. Stewart, Chester; Loren R. Warren, Chester; Deputy Frank E. White, Barnard; Henry L. Baker, Stockbridge; Fred J. Squires, Woodstock; George Berry, Woodstock.

Attorney General Herbert G. Barber of Brattleboro is assisting State's Attorney B. E. Col of Windsor in the prosecution and Trainor and Bicknell of White River Junction are representing the respondent.

The first witness was John L. Congdon of Sharon, who said the logs to Mr. Gibson, over which the controversy arose that resulted in his death. His testimony was practically the same as given at the trial of Charles Leighton last week. In his direct testimony he said the respondent shot at Gibson twice. In his cross-examination he was not sure about the boundary lines and could not say whether or not he owned the logs.

## VERMONTERS AT FAVORITE DISH

**Great Crowd Had Sugar on Snow at Nashua, N. H.**

Nashua, N. H., April 13.—Sons and Daughters of Vermont gave their 19th annual maple sugar party in Odd Fellows' hall last night. More than 800 patrons were surprised when the boiling syrup was served on fresh snow.

The entertainment, which followed the supper, included piano selection, Walter Howarth; violin solo, Miss Alice McWeney; song, Miss Bertha Perry of Hudson; recitation, Miss Priscilla Boyd; piano solo, Miss Elva Moran; reading, Ned Spaulding.

On the dance program were several old-time quadrilles and contra dances. President Harold Croft had general charge; Mrs. Charles H. Sanders directed the supper; ex-Alderman Frank McWeney; song, Miss Bertha Perry of Hudson; recitation, Miss Priscilla Boyd; piano solo, Miss Elva Moran; reading, Ned Spaulding.

# STILL PILING UP EVIDENCE

**United States May Tell Germany of Its Grave Doubts**

## AS TO LIABILITY FOR SHIP ATTACK

**Germany's Official Reply Is Transmitted to Washington**

Washington, D. C., April 13.—Admission by Germany that her submarines recently attacked merchant ships carrying American citizens, and that one of them torpedoed a vessel in the vicinity of the point where the channel steamer Sussex was damaged by an explosion, has simplified the task of the state department in preparing for the next step of the United States in the issue over submarine warfare.

Following the receipt in cabled press dispatches of the latest German note, it became known that the United States would continue to compile information indicating that German submarines are operating in violation of the rules of international law, and that very soon a communication designed to give the final word of the American government on the subject would go forward to Berlin.

The state department virtually completed the collection of facts relating to all attacks on merchant ships since the Lusitania. Further evidence in the case of the Sussex, forwarded by the American embassies at London and Paris, is to arrive on the liner St. Paul Friday.

The unofficial text of the note from Germany was communicated to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing last night. The official text was expected hourly. It will be considered by the cabinet at its regular meeting on Friday.

Officials made it clear that whatever might be the form of the instructions to Ambassador Gerard, the purpose of the document to be handed the German government would be to give notice that the United States considers it has a great array of evidence tending to prove that in spite of reiterated assurances and pledges given by Germany, peaceful merchantmen carrying American citizens or which might have some aboard, continue to be the victims of illegal attacks.

## GERMANY'S REPLY.

**Full Text of Von Jagow, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Given.**

Berlin, April 13.—The German reply to the inquiries of the American government regarding the steamers Sussex, Mancheser Engineer, Englishman, Berwindale and Eagle Point is as follows:

"The undersigned has the honor to inform your excellency, Ambassador Gerard, in response to communications of the 2th and 30th ultimo and the 3d instant regarding the steamers Sussex, Mancheser Engineer, Englishman, Berwindale and Eagle Point, that the mentioned cases, in accordance with our notes of the 30th and 31st ultimo and the 4th and 5th instant, have been subjected to careful investigation by the admiral staff of the navy, which has led to the following results:

"First—The English steamer Berwindale—a steamer which was possibly the Berwindale, was encountered on the evening of March 16 in sight of Bull Rock light, on the Irish coast, by a German submarine. After the crew of the ship was notified, the submarine, which was running submerged, turned and steamed away. She was ordered to halt by a warning shot. She paid no attention, however, to this warning, but extinguished all lights and attempted to escape. The vessel, which was then fired upon, halted, and without further orders, lowered several boats. After the crew of the boats and received enough time to row away, the ship was sunk."

"The name of the steamer was not established; it cannot be stated with assurance, even with the help of the details which were furnished by the American embassy, that the above described incident concerns the steamer Berwindale. Since, however, the steamer sunk was a tank steamer like the Berwindale, the identity of the ship may be assumed. In this case, however, the statement made that the Berwindale was torpedoed without warning would conflict with the facts."

"Second—The British steamer Englishman—a steamer on March 24 was called upon to halt by a German submarine through two warning shots about 20 sea miles west of Islay (Hebrides). The vessel proceeded, however, without heeding the warning and was therefore forced by the submarine by artillery fire to halt after an extended chase; whereupon she lowered boats without further orders."

"After the German commandant had convinced himself that the crew had taken to the boats and rowed from the ship, he sank the steamer."

"Third—The British steamer Mancheser Engineer—it is impossible to establish through the investigation up to the present whether the attack on this steamer, which, according to the given description, occurred on March 27, in the vicinity of Waterford, is attributable to a German submarine."

The statement regarding the time and place of the incident gives no sufficient basis for investigation. It would therefore be desirable to have more exact statements of the place, time and attendant circumstances of the attack reported by the American government in order that the investigation might thereupon be brought to a conclusion."

"Fourth—The British steamer Eagle Point—This steamer in the forenoon of March 28 was called upon to halt by a German submarine through signal and shot about 100—not 130—sea miles from the southwest coast of Ireland, but proceeded. She was thereupon fired upon until halted, and without further orders, lowered two boats, in which the crew took their places. After the commandant had convinced himself that the boats, pital.

which had hoisted sails, had gotten clear of the steamer, he sank the steamer.

"At the time of the sinking a north-northwest wind of the strength of two, not a storm wind and a light swell, not a heavy sea" as stated in the given description, prevailed. The boats therefore had every prospect of being picked up very quickly because the place of the sinking lay on a much used steamer path.

"If the crew of the steamer used only two small boats for saving themselves, the responsibility falls upon themselves, since there were still upon the steamer, as the submarine could establish, at least four big collapsible boats."

## The Sussex Case.

"Fifth—The French steamer Sussex—ascertainment of the fact whether the channel steamer Sussex was damaged by a German submarine was rendered extremely difficult because no exact details of time, place and attendant circumstances of the sinking were known and also because it was impossible to obtain a picture of the ship before April 6. Consequently the investigation had to be extended to all actions undertaken on the day in question—March 24—in the channel in the general region between Folkestone and Dieppe."

"In that region on March 24, a long black craft without a flag, having a gray funnel, small gray forward works and two high masts, was encountered about the middle of the English channel by a German submarine. The German commander reached the definite conclusion that it was a war vessel, and, indeed, a mine layer of the recently built English-Arabic class. He was led to that conviction by the following facts: First, by the plain, unbroken deck of the ship; second, the fact that the stern, sloped downward and backward like a war vessel; third, she was painted like a war vessel; fourth, the high speed developed, about 18 knots; fifth, the circumstance that the vessel did not keep a course northward of the light buoys between Dungeness and Beachy Head, which, according to the frequent and unvarying observations of German submarines, about the course of commercial vessels, but kept in the middle of the channel, on a course about in the direction of Le Havre."

"Consequently, he attacked the vessel at 3:55 in the afternoon, middle European time, one and one-half sea miles southeast of Bull Rock (Bullock) bank, the submarine being submerged. The torpedo struck and caused such a violent explosion in the forward part of the ship that the entire forward part was torn away to the bridge."

"The particularly violent explosion warrants the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were aboard."

"The German commander made a sketch of the vessel attacked by him, two drawings of which are enclosed. The picture of the steamer Sussex, two copies of which are enclosed, is reproduced in the topographically from the English paper, the Daily Graphic, of the 27th ultimo."

"A comparison of the sketch and the picture shows that the craft attacked is not identical with the Sussex; the difference in the position of the stack and shape of the stern is particularly striking."

"No other attack whatever by German submarines at the time in question for the Sussex upon the route between Folkestone and Dieppe occurred. The German government must therefore assume that the injury to the Sussex is attributable to another cause than an attack by a German submarine."

"For an explanation of the case the fact may perhaps be serviceable that no less than 25 English mines were exploded by shots by German naval forces in the channel on the 1st and 2d of April alone. The entire sea in that vicinity is, in fact, endangered by floating mines and by torpedoes that have not sunk. Off the English coast it is further endangered in an increasing degree through German mines, which have been laid against enemy naval forces."

"Should the American government have at its disposal further material for a conclusion upon the case of the Sussex, the German government would ask that it be communicated, in order to subject this material also to an investigation."

"In the event that differences of opinion should develop hereby between the two governments, the German government now declares itself ready to have the case of the case established through mixed commissions of investigation in accordance with the third title of The Hague agreement for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts—Nov. 18, 1907."

"The undersigned, while requesting that you communicate the above to the government of the United States, takes occasion to reiterate to the ambassador the assurance of his distinguished esteem."

(Signed) "Jagow."

## MONTEPELIER'S OLDEST VETERAN

**Orrin Daley Died To-day at the Age of 85 Years.**

Orrin Daley, a well known Montpelier resident, died this morning at 8 o'clock at Heaton hospital in that city, to which institution he was taken Tuesday night. He had been ailing for some time, and breaking one hip. He was taken to the hospital for an operation for hernia.

Mr. Daley was born in Woodbury 85 years ago March 27, last. He enlisted as a soldier in the Civil war, from Worcester, the date of his enlistment being July 11, 1863. He was wounded at Winchester, Va., on Sept. 19, 1864, and lay in a hospital for some time, and was the oldest Civil war veteran in Montpelier, being a member of Brooks post.

He married Hannah Waterman, who died 12 years ago. One son survives, being Dr. O. W. Daley of White River Junction. There also is one brother, Sullivan Daley of Calais, and an uncle, Benjamin Daley of Calais, and an aunt, Mrs. Mary Daley of Calais. The funeral will be held from his late home, 175 Main street, Montpelier, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be in Green Mount cemetery in Montpelier.

## LEG AND FOOT CRUSHED.

**George Roy of St. Johnsbury Struck by Piece of Iron.**

St. Johnsbury, April 13.—George Roy, 25 years old, employed in the foundry at the Fairbanks shops, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, when a heavy piece of iron fell, crushing his leg and foot. He was taken to Brightlight hospital.

# TO REFUTE "JOY RIDE" THEORY

**Mrs. Fred C. Green Said She Had Husband's Consent to Go Auto**

## HUSBAND SO CORROBORATED IT

**Defense in Rich-Cross Suit Put on Evidence That Cross Was Not Intoxicated**

To refute the contention of the plaintiff, as set forth in the papers filed in the case, that the death of Mrs. Seth C. Rich last August was the culmination of a "joy ride," the defense yesterday afternoon in county court in the Rich-Cross case introduced Mrs. Fred C. Green, one of the party which occupied the Cross automobile, who insisted that she took the trip with the consent of her husband, Mr. Green, on the stand this forenoon, corroborated the statement of his wife by testifying that Mrs. Green had had permission to go automobiling at any time with the defendant. No specific permission had been given that night, however, because Mr. Green was then in Montpelier and Mrs. Green was in Northfield.

Mrs. Charles Houston of Rochester, formerly of Northfield, was the first witness examined this forenoon by the defense, relating at length a conversation between herself and Mrs. Rich last May, when the latter visited her at her home and told of her marital and business troubles and difficulties. On cross-examination, it was shown that the conversation was the first to be held between the two women after a period of 11 years, during which time they did not speak.

Evidence was introduced tending to show that the amputation of the left leg of Mr. Rich was the direct result of his having been afflicted with a certain disease.

Concerning Mrs. Rich's relations with Frank Hutchins, another occupant of the Cross car on the ride which resulted fatally, the witness testified that Mrs. Rich had told her that Mr. Hutchins had aided her by giving advice in regard to the bakery business which she conducted. When Mrs. Rich took over the business from her husband, it was not a paying proposition, according to Mrs. Houston.

Dr. W. B. Mayo of Northfield was recalled this morning and testified that he accompanied Mr. Cross in an automobile from Northfield to the scene of the accident three hours after it occurred, and he was of the opinion that Cross was not intoxicated then. He noticed the pallor on Mr. Cross' face, but it was probably the result of the experience through which he had passed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Kingsbury, near whose farm the accident occurred, told yesterday afternoon what they knew of the accident, having been aroused from sleep by Miss Brown. Mrs. Kingsbury said that Mr. Cross came to the house to telephone, and there was nothing that indicated that Mr. Cross was intoxicated. Mr. Kingsbury and his wife said the night was very dark and foggy. Mr. Kingsbury did not consider the ruts in the road at that point very deep.

## NOT SATISFIED WITH AWARD FOR ACCIDENT

**Jacob Sommers Takes Appeal from Decision of the Vermont Industrial Insurance Board and Case Goes to Windsor County Court.**

The Vermont industrial accident board received notification to-day from Jacob Sommers of Hartford, Conn., through his attorney, Joseph Madden of Keene, N. H., that a decision of the board affecting him (Sommers) has not been satisfactory and that an appeal to the Windsor county court has been taken. This is the first appeal from a ruling of the board since the workmen's compensation law went into effect July 1, 1915.

Sommers was employed last fall by the Gay Bros' Manufacturing company of Cavendish and on November 11, 1915, his left hand was drawn into the gears of a carding machine, inflicting injuries which necessitated the amputation of the index and second fingers of the hand. At the hearing held to decide upon the due compensation it was contended that Sommers should be allowed for wages, which he could reasonably earn after having learned and become expert at the work in which he was employed. He asked for an additional sum than that specified in the law for the loss of the fingers, or 45 weeks pay. The board ruled that he should be paid only what the law called for as the result of the loss of the fingers, not what he might have earned had he become an expert, and the appeal to the courts results.

## EDWARDS MADE PRINCIPAL.

**Former Barre Teacher Chosen to Head Montpelier High School.**

At a meeting of the Montpelier school board last evening, Frederic Edwards was chosen principal of Montpelier high school, to succeed Edward S. Abbott, who resigned to accept the position of principal of Rutland high school. Mr. Edwards' term of service will begin with the close of the present school year.

Principal-elect Edwards is now serving his fourth year in the faculty of Montpelier high school, having taken a position there following three years' service on the Spaulding high school faculty in Barre. Prior to coming to Barre, he was engaged in high school teaching at Turner's Falls, Mass., having gone there following his graduation from Dartmouth college. Mr. Edwards' success as a teacher in Spaulding high school was continued in the Montpelier institution, and his election to the position of principal was made by a school board which expressed